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**SUBJECT** Austrian and German Scientists in the  
USSR

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(LISTED BELOW)

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REPORT NO. [REDACTED]

25X1X

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-14.

**SOURCE**

**K1C**

## German and Austrian Scientists - 1947

1. During the period from the end of 1946 to the end of 1947, Prof. Jung traveled to Moscow from PW Camp 7027/1 at Krasnogorsk once a week for the purpose of meeting there with a number of other German technicians and scientists who came together in order to discuss technical and scientific problems. Among those who regularly attended these weekly meetings were Josef Schintelmeister\*, Paul Heylandt\*\*, and K.G. Zimmer.
2. According to Jung, Schintelmeister, Heylandt, and Zimmer were working, during the period mentioned, in the Institute for Physical Problems at Kaluzhskaya Shosse in Moscow, headed by the well known Soviet physicist Kapitza. Under Kapitza's direction, these three men were engaged in the study of the reaction of deuterium, solidified under the influence of low temperature, when given short "shocks" with very strong magnetic fields. Jung maintained that the Kapitza Institute had succeeded in setting free neutrons by this method.

## German Scientists

3. Fuchs - August 1949

In August 1949, a relative from Germany received a letter from Fuchs, who is a constructor of airplane motors and an expert in aerodynamics, formerly employed by the German Heinkel Firm. He is now in Kimry, near Kalinin, USSR, where he works with a group of German airplane engineers. He is very pleased with his work in the USSR, draws a high salary, can buy almost anything he needs for living, and enjoys freedom of movement. The letter had a Moscow Post Box sender address.

4. Ernst Rexer - August 1949

A letter was received in Germany from Ernst Rexer, USSR, about the middle of August 1949, with Moscow Post Box number 1037, Liter T, as sender address. Rexer was a chemist in Leipzig during the war. The letter

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implied that Rexer is together with Carl Friedrich Weiss at a location about two days by car from Moscow. He is very unhappy in the Soviet Union.

5. Dr. Jochinke - December 1949

In mid-January 1950, a letter was received from Dr. Jochinke, USSR, with Moscow Post box number 1037 as sender address. The letter was posted in mid-December 1949 and mentioned that Jochinke "was not doing so well, but that at least the food was good". Jochinke was formerly employed with the Leuna Werke and was taken to the USSR in the course of Operation Ossawakim in October 1946. He is an expert technician on propane combustion.

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Comments:

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\* Dr. Josef Schintelmeyer of the Second Institute of Physics, Vienna, was reported [redacted] as having been active in transuranic research and in research on the lithium-hydrogen reaction.

\*\* Dr. Paul Heylandt has been reported to have died of cancer of the liver 24 June 1947 in Moscow.

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